

# English Language and Translation 2

## 1<sup>st</sup> Language - 2018-19

Lesson 6: 11 December 2018

Phrasal Verbs

M Hammersley – 11 Dec 2018

# Prepositions (time)

## IN

### months

in July, in the month of July

in September, in the month of September

### years

in 1996, in the year 1996

in 2012, in the year 2012

### seasons

in summer

in the summer, in the summer of '69

### parts of the day

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

### point of time in the future

in a minute

in a fortnight

in three weeks' time, in three weeks

### duration (within a maximum period)

in a minute

in two weeks

# Prepositions (time)

## AT

### **parts of the day**

**at** (the crack of) dawn

**at** night

### **time of day**

**at** 6 (o'clock), **at** 7 p.m., **at** 18 hrs

**at** midday , **at** noon

**at** midnight

### **festive seasons**

**at** Christmas

**at** Easter

### **points in time**

**at** the weekend (on the weekend, on weekends )

**at** the time, **at** the same time

# Prepositions (time)

## ON

### days

**on** Sunday, **on** Sundays (AE: Sunday)

**on** Good Friday

**on** my birthday

### dates

**on** the 25(th) of December

**on** December (the) 25(th)

**a particular part of a day**

**on** the morning of June (the) 11(th)

# Prepositions

Preposition	Use	Sentences
<b>above</b>	higher than sth.	The picture hangs <b>above</b> my bed.
<b>across</b>	from one side to the other side	You mustn't go <b>across</b> this road here. There isn't a bridge <b>across</b> the river.
<b>after</b>	one follows the other	The cat ran <b>after</b> the dog. <b>After</b> you.
<b>against</b>	directed towards sth.	The bird flew <b>against</b> the window.
<b>along</b>	in a line; from one point to another	They're walking <b>along</b> the beach.
<b>among</b>	in a group	I like being <b>among</b> people.
<b>around</b>	in a circular way	We're sitting <b>around</b> the campfire.
<b>at*</b>	position at a point	I arrived <b>at</b> the meeting.

# Prepositions (position/direction)

Preposition	Use	Sentences
<b>behind</b>	at the back of	Our house is <b>behind</b> the supermarket.
<b>below</b>	lower than sth.	Death Valley is 86 metres <b>below</b> sea level.
<b>beside</b>	next to	Our house is <b>beside</b> the supermarket.
<b>between</b>	sth./sb. is on each side	Our house is <b>between</b> the supermarket and the school.
<b>by</b>	near	He lives in the house <b>by</b> the river.
<b>close to</b>	near	Our house is <b>close to</b> the supermarket.
<b>down</b>	from high to low	He came <b>down</b> the hill.
<b>from</b>	the place where it starts	Do you come <b>from</b> Tokyo?
<b>in front of</b>	the part that is in the direction it faces	Our house is <b>in front of</b> the supermarket.
<b>inside</b>	opposite of outside	You shouldn't stay <b>inside</b> the castle.

# Prepositions

Preposition	Use	Sentences
<b>near</b>	close to	Our house is <b>near</b> the supermarket.
<b>next to</b>	beside	Our house is <b>next to</b> the supermarket.
<b>off</b>	away from sth.	The cat jumped <b>off</b> the roof.
<b>on*</b>	touches a surface	There is a fly <b>on</b> the table.
	is seen as a point on a line	We were <b>on</b> the way from Paris to Rome.
	by a lake or sea	London lies <b>on</b> the Thames.
<b>onto</b>	moving to a place	The cat jumped <b>onto</b> the roof.
<b>opposite</b>	on the other side	Our house is <b>opposite</b> the supermarket.
<b>out of</b>	leaving sth.	The cat jumped <b>out of</b> the window.
<b>outside</b>	opposite of inside	Can you wait <b>outside</b> ?

# Prepositions

Preposition	Use	Sentences
<b>over</b>	above sth./sb.	The cat jumped <b>over</b> the wall.
<b>past</b>	going near sth./sb.	Go <b>past</b> the post office.
<b>round</b>	in a circle	We're sitting <b>round</b> the campfire.
<b>through</b>	going from one point to the other point	You shouldn't walk <b>through</b> the forest.
<b>to</b>	towards sth./sb.	I like going <b>to</b> Australia. Can you come <b>to</b> me? I've never been <b>to</b> Africa.
<b>towards</b>	in the direction of sth.	We ran <b>towards</b> the castle.
<b>under</b>	below sth.	The cat is <b>under</b> the table.
<b>up</b>	from low to high	He went <b>up</b> the hill.



# Phrasal and Prepositional Verbs

## Prepositional Verbs

Often more logical meaning:

I looked in the window (verb + preposition of direction) The window is part of

the prepositional phrase.

Verb not separable.

## Phrasal Verb

Meaning not always combination of verb and particle Look in tomorrow at

about 8.00.:

I looked the word up in the dictionary (verb = adverb) I looked up the word  
in the dictionary

I looked it up in the dictionary

The window is object of verb. Verb can be  
separable.

# Phrasal Verbs

Some phrasal verbs take an object (transitive); others do not take an object (intransitive).

*with object (transitive)*

They're **knocking down** the old hotel.

The plumber soon **sorted out** the shower problem.

She **tied her hair back** so she could work better.

*no object (intransitive)*

The path **branched off**<sup>1</sup> to the river.

The noise of the train **died away**.

In the winter the lake **froze over**.

<sup>1</sup> if a road or path branches off, it goes in another direction

Some verbs can be used both with and without an object, but the meaning may change. Use the context to decide if the verb has a different meaning from the one you are familiar with.

Tina and Jo were so clever the teacher **moved them up** to a higher class. (with object)

Tina and Jo **moved up** to a higher class. (no object = same meaning)

I can **drop you off** at the station. (with object = drive you somewhere and leave you there)

I was sitting in the armchair and I **dropped off**. (no object = fell asleep, different meaning)

Some verbs must have two objects, one after the verb and one after the particle.

I always associate that song with our holiday in Jamaica.

Playing tennis for three hours every evening after school **deprived her of her youth**.

# Multi-part Verbs

Some verbs have three parts: the main verb and two particles:

I cannot put up with this.

We look forward to hearing from you. He gets  
on very well with us.

You will have to face up to the consequences.

# Phrasal Verbs and Register

As most phrasal verbs tend to be Germanic in origin, they are usually neutral or informal register.

Compare:

To come up with	To propose, identify
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To catch up	To recuperate
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To look into	To investigate
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To put off	To postpone
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To go into	To assess, analyse
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# Phrasal Verbs - formal

The government acceded to the request to modify the law.

- I will attend to the problem when I have time.
- They ascribe her success to hard work and perseverance.
- For family reasons, you may be predisposed to a particular illness.
- Who will preside over the meeting?
- These developments will bear upon the result.
- They called on all their resources to resolve the problem.
- As they were rich, they did not want for anything.

# Phrasal Verbs - collocation

Collocation means the way words combine with one another. When learning a phrasal verb it is important to note what kinds of words the verb is typically used with. For example, can it be used for both people and things, or only for people, or only for things? Is it typically used with negative things or can it be used for both positive and negative things?

Look at this chart for the verb **pore over** [study or look carefully at something] and note how the objects it is used with refer especially to books or documents.



# Phrasal Verbs - collocation

Examples:

- He gets on well with her.
- She can't stand/bear him.
- You will have to put up with the situation.
- I am short of time, I have to dash off.
- We ran into an old friend yesterday.
- Keep up with new developments in your area.
- I will look out for you when I arrive.
- There is no food left, you will have to go without.

# Phrasal Verbs - collocation

Collocations with a particular positive or negative sense.

- The plan was riddled with problems.
- The rain eased off.
- She hit upon a great idea.
- He came up with a disaster.



# Phrasal Verbs - metaphor

## Multiple meanings

Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Often, the basic meaning relates to some physical action, while other meanings are metaphorical (i.e. they are figurative, not literal). For example, the meanings in the grey boxes below are literal and the others are figurative.

<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>definition of phrasal verb</i>
	I <b>ran over</b> a rabbit as I was driving home. It really upset me.	hit sth/sb with a moving vehicle and injure or kill them
<b>run over</b>	The meeting <b>ran over</b> so I missed my train.	go on after its expected time
	Could we just <b>run over</b> the schedule again to make sure it's all going to work?	read quickly to make sure something is correct
<b>brush sth/sb off</b>	I <b>brushed off</b> the dust from my shoes.	use a brush (or hand) to remove something
	The boss just <b>brushed him off</b> and told him to get back to work.	refuse to listen to what someone says, or refuse to think about something seriously

# Phrasal Verbs - metaphor

Examples:

- The price of food has shot up recently.
- Following the debate, he hit out at his opponents.
- The problem has been blown up!
- The supporters flooded into the stadium.
- The programme was so interesting I was glued to the TV.
- Stop nosing around; don't be so inquisitive.
- I cannot find the file at the moment, but I will fish it out.
- They sat in the square drinking in the atmosphere.

# Phrasal Verbs – new forms

Developments in modern life, particularly technology:

- I need to top up my phone.
- You can find further information if you scroll down/up.
- You need to check how many people of clicking through.
- Watch out for people phishing for personal information.

Journalism:

- The exercise needs to be dumbed down, it is too difficult.
- The presentation needs to be sexed up, it is too boring.
- The situation became so serious, everything went into melt-down.

# Phrasal Verbs – new forms

Extension of existing verbs:

- Let's start the meeting. Who would like to kick off?
- The connection failed and we got bumped off the network.

Social-cultural developments:

- We just need to relax and chill out for a few moments.
- You need to zone out; stop thinking about it.

Regional differences:

- This impacts on the result of the analysis. (American)

# Phrasal Nouns

Like phrasal verbs, phrasal nouns consist of a verb combined with a particle. The particle may come before or after the verb.

<i>phrasal noun</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>meaning</i>
<b>standby</b>	My wife's a pilot and she's on <b>standby</b> over the weekend. We're keeping the old equipment as a <b>standby</b> , in case of emergencies.	ready to be used if necessary
<b>letdown</b>	I had been looking forward to the concert for weeks but it turned out to be a terrible <b>letdown</b> .	disappointment
<b>back-up</b>	Neil can provide technical <b>back-up</b> if you need it.	support
<b>warm-up</b>	The comedian who did the <b>warm-up</b> for the studio audience before the TV programme started was excellent.	preparation
<b>onset</b>	The match was halted by the <b>onset</b> of rain.	start (of something unpleasant)
<b>input</b>	Try to come to the meeting – we'd value your <b>input</b> .	contribution
<b>overkill</b>	Shall I add some more decorations to the cake or would that be <b>overkill</b> ?	more of something than is needed

# Phrasal Nouns

STOWAWAY<sup>1</sup> FOUND ON PLANE

BREAKDOWN IN STRIKE TALKS

STAND-OFF<sup>2</sup> IN TRADE TALKS

MANAGEMENT BUYOUT FOR HIGH STREET

WALKOUT<sup>3</sup> AT CAR FACTORY

HELP FOR BUSINESS START-UPS

SINGER STAGES A COMEBACK

MILITARY BUILD-UP<sup>4</sup> CONTINUES

# Phrasal Nouns

Sometimes the phrasal noun does not have a corresponding phrasal verb:

- Their exaggerated reaction was an overkill. \*to overkill
- The onset of the problem was unexpected. \* to set on

We will set up the system tomorrow. When will you do the system set-up?

I am standing in for the inspector who is away. I am the stand-in.

# Phrasal Adjectives

phrasal verb	adjective	example	meaning
go on	ongoing	We've had an <b>ongoing</b> problem with the computer system.	one which continues
wear out	worn out	She was wearing old, <b>worn-out</b> shoes.	weak, damaged through much use
break down	broken-down	In our garage we've got an old <b>broken-down</b> fridge.	one that has stopped working

However, this is not the case for all such adjectives. We can say 'that way of thinking is very **outdated**', but there is no related verb to **date out**; we can say 'the restaurant was really **overpriced**', but there is no phrasal verb to **price over** (the verb is 'to overprice').



# Phrasal Verbs - examples

## BE

I will be away next week. They are up to something.

## COME

This dress comes in red and blue. The label came off.  
The plan came off.

## GET

I got up early this morning.  
Usually gossip gets around pretty quickly.

## GO

She has gone off him. We went back home.

## PUT

I cannot put up with this. He put his computer away.

# Phrasal Verbs - examples

## TAKE

They took on (up) the job. Take him away now!

## BRING

They brought off a great success. Parents bring up their children.

## TURN

Turn off the water.

## KEEP

Keep off the grass. Keep up the good work.

## LOOK

Look after the children.

Look up the word in the dictionary.

# Phrasal Verbs - examples

## SEE

I will see to that.

They saw off the competition.

## FALL

They fell for it.

The prices have fallen dramatically.

## SIT

They are sitting on a gold-mine.

## STAND

She stood up for her rights.

## HOLD

The accident held up the traffic.

## PULL

They pulled off a great victory.

# Phrasal Verbs - particles

## UP

The sun came up at 7.00 in the morning. Prices have gone up this year.  
I have used up all my time.  
The car drew up, and two people got out.

## DOWN

Please sit down  
Can you turn the radio down, please.  
Many businesses have closed down in the last year.

## OUT

Take the book out of the cupboard. Look out, I think there is a problem. We have to sort out this problem.

## IN/INTO

Everybody went slowly into the room. I must look into this problem.  
He is not into this type of music.

# Phrasal Verbs - particles

## OFF

The cellar gave off a terrible smell. They set off in the early afternoon. Although responsible, they were let off.

## ON

Switch on the light, please. He kept on talking for hours. I got on the bus.

## AWAY

Don't run away from this opportunity. Don't give away the secret.  
Move away from the hot fire.

## BACK

Give back the books when you have finished. Inflation has fallen back this year.  
I look back with satisfaction on the results.

## THROUGH

I can't go through with this ordeal. The plan fell through.  
She said she was through with him.